

Vol. no. 1  
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## LIBRARY QUARTERLY



OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE  
MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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# THE MONTANA LIBRARY QUARTERLY

Official Publication of the Montana State Library Association

Vol. 1, No. 1

October 1955

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The Montana Library Quarterly is sent free to members of the Montana State Library Association. To all others the annual subscription is \$1.50 payable to Mrs. Clare Smith, Public Library, Miles City, Montana.

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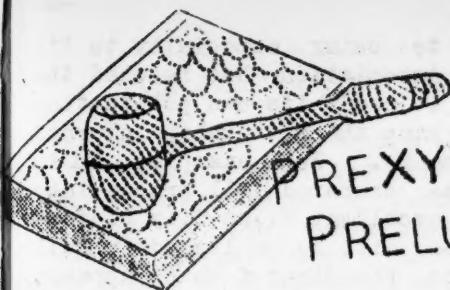
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## PREXY'S PRELUDE

Every year means growth in our collective library experience since the founding of the Montana State Library Association in 1906 with its stated purpose "to promote library interests in Montana." Scholarly libraries dedicated to study and research have been developed to meet the needs of the university system and to preserve Montana's historical heritage; school administrators are increasingly aware of the importance of adequate library collections to strengthen the curriculum, with able librarians enriching class room study through books and introducing boys and girls to the joys of recreational reading; and public libraries, with their services available for any member of the tax community, have long made important cultural contributions to cities and towns. But libraries with limited tax structure have not been able to serve a large part of Montana's rural population. That today is our collective problem, which out of our collective experience, wisdom, and determination we must solve: together we must find the wisest ways to give adequate and efficient library service to all the vast reaches of Montana.

The 1955 legislative session gave one of the most important boosts to our hopes for internal as well as external growth, with enough funds added to the Commission's budget to make possible a librarian to work out over the state and direct our thinking toward improvement of service. It is true that we all feel the need for kinship of purpose and leadership to knit us together into a stronger front; but if in years past we have found strength in cooperation, this is the year for us to make our motto "Know and Grow."

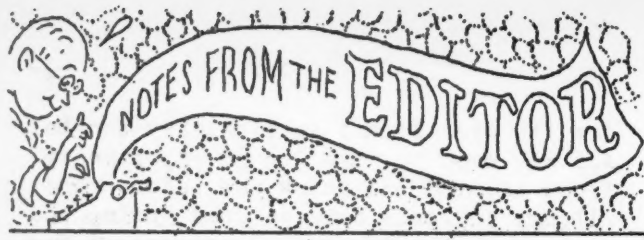
We need to know ourselves for our own responsibilities to our community, to look very closely at the services we are giving and to decide if we are exerting as much leadership in the community as we might, interpreting our library collections and services to the community to the fullest degree, and making our librar-

ies the significant service they can be. And we need to take on an experimental frame of mind and think new ideas. What library journals have we read during the past year, with an eye always cocked for the new idea that might be tried out in our own bailiwick? What ideas have we really taken time to try out? Have we found some ideas that worked, and perhaps a few that failed? And have we honestly tried? Have we sat down with ourselves and mapped out a six-month program, with definite goals in mind, and come upon a fresh new idea to put new vitality into our services? And do we know nation-wide trends and talk about them with patrons and those who are leaders in our communities? It is so true that we need to look to ourselves in this self-evaluation program; but we need to realize that our neighbor in the next library community is facing the same kind of problem and that we can't solve the problem of better service all alone.

Surely this is our year for internal growth—we must know our community needs and learn to find at least some of the answers within ourselves. And then in all good will we must reach out for help from our neighbors, who after all are members of the Association. We're in this library business together, most of us because we happen to think that connecting books and people in Montana is the most challenging job we could ask for. But if we've made for ourselves nice, comfortable little ruts, I want to name this the year we jog ourselves out of them.

Knowing cannot be synonymous with growth, but it certainly is the first step if knowing can bring us to a larger point of view. A map I prize carries this wisdom in its margin: "Make no small plans! They have no magic to stir men's souls!" Montana is big, has big problems; and it takes big people to surmount these problems with big, effective plans and to convert them into the finest library service of the Northwest.

SUPPORT THE  
LIBRARY SERVICES BILL!



At our conference in Miles City last May, the membership voted to offer to assume responsibility for Montana Libraries during 1955-1956 while Ellen Torgrimson is on leave. After several discussions, some correspondence and a good deal of thought, the executive board and the State Library Extension Commission decided that for this first year both publications would appear. Most states have separate publications from the state library agency and the state library association so Montana is not out of line here.

Why another library periodical? For one thing, by state law, Montana Libraries must be printed and this limits the amount of material it can afford to carry. Furthermore it is the organ of the State Library Extension Commission and the Montana State Library Association cannot

expect it to cater especially to its needs. The Association has reached the point where it needs its own publication in order to keep the membership informed of developments. For example, Rita McDonald has prepared full proceedings of the very excellent Miles City conference and these will be published in full in three parts, the first of which appears herein. A regular column for Friends of the Library, and one for school librarians seem essential at this time when we are trying to get support from both of these groups.

This first issue is being sent to all the librarians in the State whether or not they are members of the Association, to the Associate members or Friends, and to a number of other interested persons. After this, however, it will be sent only to members and Associate members of the MSLA. To all others it will cost \$1.50 per year.

We hope that you will enjoy this publication, will find it helpful, and will give it your support. The members of the Publications Committee will appreciate receiving news notes, and suggestions for articles or other features.

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### OUR FAMOUS THREE "C'S"

Just exactly ten months ago yesterday a certain Mrs. Longworth sat down and wrote a certain Mrs. Schenk, living way down on the southernmost tip of Alabama, whether Mrs. Schenk wouldn't enjoy coming to Miles City May 6-8, 1955, to talk some more about a subject we had discussed at the ALA Conference in Minneapolis which had just closed.

It was as though we hadn't finished all we wanted to say at the meeting, as sometimes happens, and then some one says "Come over to our house, we'll make a pot of coffee and then we can talk some more." Naturally the temptation was great but the hurdle of distance seemed almost insurmountable. "Barkis was willing" and before we knew it, those never-say-die Montana librarians had all the arrangements made and here we are, sitting down together to talk some more about those famous three C's in library service -- "Congregate, co-ordinate, co-operate" -- those three words that give us a clue to improving services to those who, in return for our labors in their behalf -- food, clothe and shelter us, our taxpayers.

We cannot conceivably cooperate without congregating in person or by mail from time to time. We can't cooperate in a vacuum. We need to know with whom and to what purpose we wish to cooperate and getting together to talk things over -- the necessary congregating, as we are doing here at this meeting -- is the first step. We see the results of successful meetings over and over -- as well as the dire consequences of NOT meeting. Traveling about the country from state to state and library to library, we are concerned over the fact that members of various library staffs do not know each other, or only superficially. That probably doesn't happen in Montana! More than that we know of instances where library boards of municipal and county libraries operating in the same communities have never had the pleasure of meeting together. In one of the southern states, one library board was persuaded to make some unhappy moves to obtain a better income, something that the other board resented bitterly. Though years have passed since the incident occurred and none of the members of those two boards is still active, both boards still pretend dis-

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interested nonchalance whenever anything concerning the other board is mentioned.

There are, of course, some fine examples of what happens when trustees and librarians do congregate. One of the most notable examples is that of the Erie County, New York, Library Association. Even though Erie County and Montana may have little in common as far as distances and density of population go, the fine spirit is the same. As Tom McKaig, one of the originators of the Association, has described it:

"In 1943 I was a trustee of the Hamburg Free Library. Hamburg is 15 miles from Buffalo and was at that time a community which was proud of its library and, as far as such libraries in general are concerned, supported it fairly well. From the corridors of the County Court House we heard rumors that the board of supervisors contemplated the organization of a county library, so we became interested. We knew practically nothing about a county library, but we knew that, politically mishandled, it might be a great harm to this little institution for which we trustees were responsible. We felt that other library boards might feel as we did, so we invited the other 22 library boards in the county to come to Hamburg and talk it over."

And talk things over, they did. The trustees met quarterly and soon found that they had many problems in common. They talked about Public Relations, Library Insurance, Financial and Budget Policies and many other things. They met at various libraries throughout the area and the ladies invariably served refreshments. Mr. McKaig reported, "Over coffee and sandwiches, ice cream and cookies, we got to know each other and our hesitancy to talk openly about our problems disappeared. Also, from one librarian who had been associated with a good county library we learned what could be done with such an organization, and began to talk about how we could promote one."

It took four years of congregating before the county library became a reality. "Fortunately," Mr. McKaig admitted quite freely at that point, "four years of talking over problems, drinking coffee and eating sandwiches together had broken down political barriers, and erased most



of our distrust and jealousies." Having sold themselves on the idea of a large unit, they then proceeded to sell county residents. They campaigned, and believe me, when trustees campaign for better service, their word carries weight. The trustees were in harmony among themselves regarding the general idea and even most of the details. They sold the Grange, the local PTA, the Federated Womens Clubs, the Labor Unions, Rdary, Kiwanis, League of Woman Voters, and just about everyone else, since the measure won by a good margin, just as your campaign for a field worker and a better budget for your state agency won through your educational campaign.

The trustees didn't stop there, either. They secured the appointment of a representative, bi-partisan board (which is important in Erie County), and then proceeded to indoctrinate the members of the new board, because, "after all," as Mr. McKaig put it, "Your political body is the group who must be sold on the establishment of the county or larger unit library. Obviously all the way up the line these men must be educated on what a county or larger unit library is, why it is worthwhile and what influence it may have on their political future." And may I say here parenthetically, that many a county commissioner has discovered what a powerful political force good, cooperative library service can be!

As his final piece of advice to trustees, Mr. McKaig suggested points that fit in well with this discussion on the need for congregating to promote cooperation. He said: "Sell yourself on the advantages of a county or larger unit library.

"Organize the trustees of your area. Get the librarians to help you plan, but remember, the trustees must sell the political powers."

"Learn to know other trustees and discuss your ideas with them without distrust or jealousy" - a very important point.

"Don't wait for your state agency or state library planning committee to do these things for you. Get their advice but do it yourself as a local trustee."

"Work out your own solutions with the materials you have in your area, even though it may not be strictly orthodox."

Lest some of you think that this discussion on the need for congregating prior to working out actual cooperative schemes has turned into a talk to and about trustees, we might point out that librarians were in this planning right from the start. We know that librarians and trustees gain better insights into common problems over coffee and sandwiches. We also know it from the requests which come to us, such as "please come and talk to our trustees. I would like to get them interested in a larger unit of service, but they are still satisfied to be just the city library board." We are convinced that horizons need to be widened among our citizens, and the Erie County plan shows that it can be done.

Two other examples might be cited, showing how trustees can congregate. Last year the Arkansas trustees enjoyed two bus tours sponsored by the Arkansas Library Commission. In my own state of Alabama the state library board completed a tour of 19 libraries in five days just a year ago, members meeting with trustees, librarians and friends to hear and discuss common problems. In each case participants came away from these meetings feeling well repaid for having gotten up early, traveled miles and miles or spending precious hours away from their business. We just can't cooperate very well until we meet and know each other.

We can't cooperate without coordinating either. We know that, theoretically, of course, but two years ago the Public Library Executives Association of Southern California began to discuss in all seriousness the possibility of a centralized processing set-up. The P.L. E.A.S.C. had long considered the possibility of streamlining mass production of a detailed job such as classification, cataloging, and book preparation. Nearly fifty libraries reported on various phases of the investigation. Titles catalogued varied from 243 for one library to 10,622 for the Los Angeles City Library. Volumes added, from 268 to 136,783. Costs for cataloging ranged from 52 and 58 cents for two county libraries, which did not make full sets of cards for many of the books, to \$1.40 and \$1.55.

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The median cost was 85 cents. Average cost per book also showed wide variations. The 13 libraries that reported on this item showed a variation in adult non-fiction between \$2.20 and \$4.00. Fiction ranged from \$1.73½ to \$3.00. Average book discounts ranged from 20% to 38%, which is highly important when we consider that the citizens served by the library that gets only 20% (or even only 10% as one small library we recently visited), can buy almost a fifth less for its book fund than the library that gets 38%. Or, turning it around, the library that gets the best discount can also supply its readers with the most books.

In this study on possible coordination, the variations in processing methods were a wonder to behold. Perhaps more than any other feature, this showed that many of our libraries were still not too far removed from the day when each library was a law unto itself, and cards for the catalog were hand written. There seemed to be some unanimity of opinion regarding pasting pockets and book plates and date slips in the front of the book. Only 7 out of 48 libraries still placed them in the back of the book.

When we looked at the lettering, we found that libraries were very particular about this detail, using anywhere from one to three inches. Some of them even specified 2 1/4 or 2 3/4 inches! Putting the price on the book card was about even - 21 did and 27 did not. Some lettered on the jackets, some on the back, some did both, some did neither. It is evident to anyone who wants to study this wide-open field of coordination that one of the requirements of successful cooperation is the give-and-take angle.

More than one library partnership has split up over such questions as "Should we or should we not use Cutter numbers," as Mrs. Currier, formerly of the State of Washington and now director of the Mississippi Library Commission remarked, "That is attaching an importance to Cutter which I doubt he himself would have defended."

And how violent these reactions can become when a library switches from back to front pocketing was demonstrated not too long ago when a librarian received a telephone call from a bookmobile driver,

whose irate, emotion-laden voice announced: "I just want to tell you that I'm tearing the new pockets out of the front of the book and putting them in the back as fast as I get the new books. That switch causes too much trouble". He finally relented when he observed a demonstration of the motion study involved, and noticed how much easier front pocketing was for the patrons.

Perhaps an impartial jury could be selected some day to go into those details, such as the need for writing the source in each book, to verify how much better the service to patrons is when a book is "sourced", or conversely, what the patron loses when this extra step in processing is omitted. If we always keep in mind that the sole purpose of cooperation is to improve service, then many of these irksome problems will be recognized for what they are: temporary difficulties.

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In any such change brought about by coordination, it is well always to keep in mind that "the future of every institution is longer than its past", and within a five year period or less, changes are forgotten and the new becomes commonplace. Only those who are fearful of change will be fearful of cooperating and coordinating.

How much better service can become through cooperation is being proved in various parts of the country today. It is cooperation that has made the PNBC in Seattle possible, as well as the Rocky Mountain Center in Denver. Because of its long history of successful cooperation the PNLA was able to obtain its latest grant of \$60,000. And it is a willingness to cooperate that is bringing better library service to the people of our progressive southeastern state, North Carolina. This North Carolina plan is more than an interlibrary loan plan in which each library agrees to lend its books to others. It was agreed that each municipal, county and multi-county library was responsible for serving all the needs of readers within its tax area. It was further agreed that the NCLC resources supplement those of county libraries and that the Library Commission could serve advantageously as the clearing house for the public libraries of the state. All interlibrary loan requests are channeled through the Library Commission so that expressed needs and available materials within the state can be constantly observed and balanced as far as possible.

In the first year of the project, seven librarians signed a special agreement to build a collection in a subject area in which there had been statewide demand. By 1954 the number of special collections had grown to 11. Each of these libraries had agreed to make the materials in the special interlibrary loan collections available to all public libraries in the state, and the Library Commission allocated from the State Aid Fund amounts ranging from \$200 to 750 a year, depending on the cost of establishing and maintaining each collection. Subjects in which the various libraries are doing specialized buying include architecture, minerals and mineral industries; textiles, including weaving and dying, chemistry and design, family life and home, citizenship and government, business and industry, and others. These are all trends in cooperation.

On a local level the county libraries in Northern California, where distances are great and weather and mountains often interfere, have joined together in a cooperative book selection project, meeting several times a year to discuss new books to be purchased and who will buy them. And if I'm not mistaken there was some talk of building mutually helpful book collections here in the northwest back in the early 1940's when I was State Librarian of Washington, so that the trend toward cooperation may sound to some like the story of the itinerant preacher's mule. After using the same mule to carry the Gospel to his mountain communities for many years, the preacher complained to his deacon one day that the mule was old - mighty old. "Looks to me like it could be the mule the Lord Jesus used when he rode into Jerusalem." Unabashed, the deacon shot back, "Yep, the very same one." So some of you may think we are harping on the same theme interminably. Yet how very different the whole field of cooperation looks when seen from the modern angle of service! Some time ago we were sitting in on a conference at which the subject concerned the integration of a small, poorly supported local library into a larger library system. As the librarian and board listened, you could almost feel the atmosphere changing from one of fear, distrust and even downright antagonism to a more relaxed attitude of willingness to cooperate.

Finally the spokesman for the group brought out the stumbling blocks that had lain in the path of cooperation for many years. "The last time we discussed this matter years ago," he said, "we were told that we would have to give up our books and our building if we joined the X library. Now we see that won't be necessary." More than that, the fact was brought out that the existing library board could continue to make significant contributions in the community, even after the local library had joined the larger library system. Best of all, I can report that both the library board and the librarian are now happy over

HAVE YOU PAID  
?? YOUR DUES ??

their membership in the larger library system, not to mention the readers who no longer have to look at the same old books, month after month, year after year, but get their share of fresh, readable material from the general book pool. All of you would have been encouraged by that story of improved service through cooperation.

If cooperation is a good thing for our library patrons, what have been the hindrances to such cooperation and why have we been so slow to adopt practices and policies which will give our readers more for their money.

In some states antiquated library laws have been a real hindrance. If multi-county organizations were forbidden in other fields, they were also forbidden in library organization in such states as Ohio, for instance. Sometimes the laws were so interpreted that if library service by contract was not expressly mentioned, it was thereby forbidden. One by one our states are getting rid of such legal handicaps, promoting the establishment of larger library systems through better laws and financial grants or demonstrations.

Another hindrance that is even greater than our antiquated tax laws is our inability to tax evenly over a large area. For all our political acumen, the science of government has still not come up with an easily workable arrangement whereby an area can be taxed according to need and use. Yet multi-county libraries do exist and continue to grow stronger even within the framework of our existing laws, simply because people WANT to make the laws of contracts work.

A third serious hindrance is ignorance. For fifty or more years librarians have preached the gospel of self-sufficiency in the matter of library service, so it is hardly surprising that our citizens, our governing and taxing bodies should be somewhat surprised at this new trend toward cooperation. As one librarian wrote us not long ago: "You would be surprised at the reception the multi-county library idea got. One of the councilmen told me it was pure Socialism." She plaintively added the question: "Is it?" In another instance a board member detected a trend toward Federal control

under the guide of multi-county cooperation. Perhaps you can add other examples of this type of misinformation.

Yet we cannot shirk carrying out a constant campaign of enlightenment such as outlined by Mr. McKaig. Politicians, the man in the street, newspapers, radio personnel - we must buttonhole them all like the Ancient Mariner and tell them our story. How can our users and supporters know the advantages of getting together, in interdependence instead of "unsplendid" isolation, if we don't tell them? They will never know if we, as Mrs. Currier says, run around wringing our hands in hopeless despair, saying to the layman, "You don't want a multi-county library, do you? You will lose your identity, won't you, if you join your library with another one, and you wouldn't want to do that, would you?" Mrs. Currier suggests that in dealing with laymen we may well use the technique General Motors uses when building a new car (We've seen a great deal of that this Spring!) The salesmen are very busy showing off the new car, telling, people how badly they want that new car. Business men especially will be impressed when they learn that librarians and trustees do look upon library service not only from the cultural angle but also from the dollars and cents angle. There is no need to crawl in a hole, after demanding a businesslike salary for businesslike performance in cooperation, IF we take the trouble to help our citizens to understand modern library service.

The last hindrance is the most serious of all - we ourselves! There are those to whom cooperation comes easily. They enjoy working with and for each other. They can see the far objective and see it whole. There is the new multi-county library in the Texas Panhandle, for example, where one county librarian retired. Before leaving, she advised her library board to make a contract with the neighboring county for the services of the trained librarian there. And that librarian was very wise, when the contract was made. She used the unorthodox methods advocated by Mr. McKaig. She left the two county libraries as they were, not disturbing the internal workings in either. This was done to break down local pride gradually, but also with the hope of eventually bringing the two together. After little more than a



year the commissioners gave permission for centralized cataloging and processing, and the wise librarian set up a strong catalog department for the multi-county library. She was content to start where the two counties were and work from there.

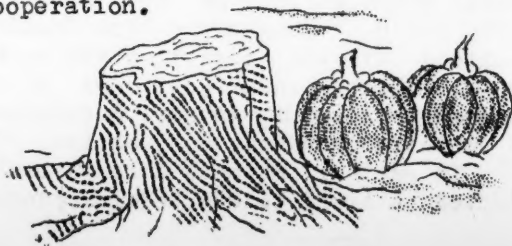
Then there is the story of the multi-county library where the bankers were very upset when it became known that the money would be withdrawn from three banks and placed into one when the four county libraries got together. So - it was agreed to move the bank account annually! What are a few bank accounts, a few more signatures on a few more deposit slips if through wholehearted cooperation the PEOPLE, the men, women and children in that area can get more and better books to read. And every trustee and every librarian ought to have the pleasure, once in a lifetime, of hearing a banker say: "Those librarians: They are one outfit that do what they say they are going to. They've been working on this cooperative library business with a sense of well-meaning to all of us." That's what the banker said!

For many of us cooperation has so far been merely something to talk about, think about, but not carry out. There is the significant story of the librarian in the TVA area who was asked some twenty years ago to become the head of a center for extended service. She came to talk to Miss Rothrock. Finally she made up her mind. "No, I don't think I want to do this. I have my board where I want it now. I have my library the way I want it, and I don't think I want to be bothered." Listen to that again. I have my board where I want it. I have my library the way I want it, and I don't think I want to be bothered". Greater service for her own readers, greater opportunities for professional growth, greater satisfactions, as well as the headaches connected with a stronger library system held no appeal. The lady was selfish. The lady was satisfied.

Luckily this type is dying out. We are beginning to realize that perfectionist librarians have as hard a time today as perfectionists in any other field. We can't wait until everything is shipshape to start cooperating for improved service. We can't in an imperfect world, expect a perfect, smoothly functioning library system.

No doubt there will always be some in every meeting at which cooperation is discussed who will return home with a sigh of relief, saying "I'm glad I don't have to worry about that." As trustees and librarians they will return to their home libraries, sometimes with two or more libraries in the same town, the same county or several counties, unmindful of what their next door neighbor is doing. They will continue to be blindly and selfishly unmindful of the moral responsibility inherent in a public trust, in handling public funds so that they may be used to the widest and best advantage of those to whom those funds actually belong. They will be perfectly happy in deciding whether to paint the teen-age corner chocolate brown or a daring orange and chartreuse, or whether to buy medium or heavy weight catalog cards. Not that those items are entirely unimportant. It is their relative importance which matters.

Much more significant and more forceful will be the general contributions of those who will make the trend toward cooperation become a reality in order to bring better books and library service in all of its modern aspects to the people of Montana, the people of Alabama and across the land. Patience and perseverance in working toward that larger goal will be required and that you have it here in this state has been amply demonstrated. You have that very strong faith that cooperation pays off in the long run. We are not alone in this any longer, since we know that library progress today, as well as world peace depends not on "going it alone", and not on the hermit who may set up a perfect system, be it government or library service. Today we have before us the continuing example of the almost limitless patience required of top-flight diplomats as seen in our day-by-day, month-by-month, year-by-year conferences on world peace projects. How much more ought we then to strive toward the more rewarding, peaceful, fruitful objectives of improving library service through cooperation.



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# AMONG FRIENDS

This column will be sort of a crazy quilt, no particular pattern, but supposed to have color and maybe warmth.

During October three local groups of Friends of the Library have formed: one at Columbus, one at Big Timber and the third at Cut Bank. All followed the Hill County Plan of not forming a new organization, but having representatives from already functioning groups cooperate to support the libraries. The organizations represented in each case include service clubs, federated womens' clubs, PTA's and home demonstration clubs. These representatives meet with their local librarians, determine the needs of the libraries, and take back this information to their various groups. For example, Stillwater's crying need is a new book-mobile. Their present one is on its last legs or rather wheels.

I understand that Plains is planning to start a Friends' group. Should you learn of other communities making plans, please let me know. I may be able to help them with organizational matters and program plans.

In regard to Friends' dues, the MSLA has ruled that for individuals who are interested in only local promotion, his or her dues would be 50 cents. For organizations affiliating, for example a service club, the minimum dues would be \$2. Then for individuals wishing to be associate members of MSLA so that they may enjoy all privileges of the MSLA (except the vote), their dues should remain \$1. This latter type should send their dues to Mrs. Clare M. Smith, Carnegie Public Library, Miles City. We trust there will be as many of the latter as of the other two categories since the Friends can do much at the State level also.

It is interesting to learn that the Federated Women's Clubs are thinking along the same lines that we Friends are. They recently circularized their membership with a "Know-Your-Library" sheet, urging them to form Friends-of-the-Library groups.

-11-

Further they reminded them, "share leadership, publicity and enthusiasms with all other groups working with us."

Friends are ever mindful of the splendid service of the Montana State Library Extension Commission located at Missoula. We are glad to welcome Mrs. Catherine S. Chadwick who is to assist Miss Ellen Torgrimson with field work for the Commission. The Commission is equally grateful to the Friends for their part in obtaining appropriations for the Commission in the last Legislative session. However, the Commission is still cramped for lack of funds to provide adequate service for this state of magnificent distances. For this reason all Friends should interest themselves in the "Library Services Bill" which comes before the next Congress. It has been favorably acted upon by the House Committee on Education and Labor, but it still must pass both House and Senate. This column lacks space to give all the details of the bill. However, we can say that in event of its passage, this state would receive \$40,000 annually for 5 years, if funds are state matched, for library services, salaries and books. Information about the Bill and the committee hearing is contained in the Wilson Library Bulletin. If your librarian

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does not have this last issue, I will gladly furnish you with the information. It seems to me that it would be an excellent idea for every Friend to write his of her senators and representatives, telling them how the passage of the Bill would definitely benefit Montana.

#### 1955 PNLA CONFERENCE

The Pacific Northwest Library Association held its forth-fifth annual conference at Gearhart-by-the-Sea, Oregon, August 29, 30, & 31, 1955. Gearhart---about 75 miles from Portland---is a vacation resort, located on the Pacific Ocean.

Highlighting the Conference were two national library association presidents--John S. Richards of the American Library Association and Willard E. Ireland of the Canadian Library Association. PNLA is justly proud of having two national association presidents as members. The ALA headquarters was represented by Eleanor Phinney, Research Assistant, ALA Office for Adult Education and Mrs. Orcena Mahoney, Executive Secretary, ALA Division

of Cataloging and Classification. Miss Phinney gave expert assistance at the pre-conference workshop planned by the Adult Education Committee and entitled "Planning a Workshop on Community Study." Mrs. Mahoney's contributions to the Catalog Division's discussions of catalog code revision were invaluable. Especially helpful was the Library publicity workshop as librarians participating gave practical demonstrations of ideas for poster planning and production. A symposium entitled "Personnel procedures, with special reference to Clerical staff", included useful hints for interviewing and judging the applicant and training the new staff member. The panel discussion "Reference service in smaller libraries" suggested ways of improving this service in the smaller library.

Mr. Ralph T. Esterquest, Director, The Midwest Inter-Library Center, Chicago, and the Honorable Richard L. Neuberger, U.S. Senator from Oregon, and Rabbi Julius J. Nodel, Temple Beth Israel, Portland were distinguished guests and speakers at the Conference.

An outstanding program feature was the opportunity for librarians and jobbers to exchange information as representatives of the J. K. Gill Company, Puget Sound News Company, Doubleday & Company, and others appeared on a panel entitled "Design in Cooperation."

High Point news in the PNLA the past year was the announcement of the Ford Foundation Grant of \$60,000.00 to the PNLA Library Development Committee, William H. Carlson, Chairman. The grant will implement a study of the Library situation in the Pacific Northwest, which will cover all libraries, and present a detailed picture of library facilities and needs of all kinds. Emphasis will be placed throughout the study on public libraries, and particularly on those parts of our region which are now entirely without free library facilities, or having, are still very poorly served.

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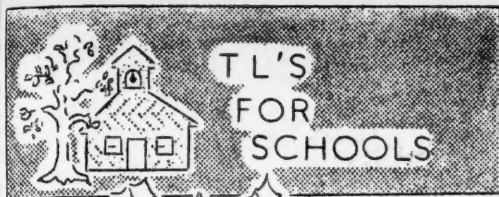
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T - L's: Trade lasts, teacher-librarians, or both! At any rate, we hope this will be a column where the teacher-librarians of Montana can trade their aids.

Last spring in Miles City we had two lively sessions on cooperation between public and school librarians. While we did not have many school people there, the discussions were stimulating and I'm sure that the public librarians went home with an awareness of schools and our responsibility to work together.

We are lucky because we have two such fine supporters in Mrs. Winnafern Moore and Bill Kind of the State Department of Public Instruction. They are both sold on the value of school libraries.

Our schools are small, our budgets are minute! But that only means a greater challenge. Every penny spent must be well spent. Libraries must be organized without the teacher-librarian being drowned in clerical work. We catalog to bring "like" materials together and to make it easier for all to locate needed materials. Our most important job is still to bring BOOKS and CHILDREN and TEACHERS together. If we remember this, we can show our value to more administrators.

\*\*\*\*\*

I just received Books To Build On. It has reprints of basic booklists for elementary, junior, and senior high school libraries as they were printed in Junior Libraries. There are also several other good articles on how you may help stretch your school library dollar. A good buy! (Send 50¢ in cash to the Library Journal.)

Also, if you are not receiving Junior Libraries as a section of the Library Journal, subscribe for it. Junior Libraries alone is only \$2.50 a year and the money is well spent.

One of our summer classes considered a problem of many schools that are also used as community centers. We were disturbed to see locked bookcases. Books need to be seen to be remembered, to be read, and to be enjoyed. Why not have

TWO identical bookcases on casters? They can be rolled together and locked for those difficult evenings. If the backs of the cases are fixed as bulletin boards they can be used as room dividers. Write to me at Montana State College for the details.

\*\*\*\*\*

Have trouble getting call number on spines? The iron and tape are wonderful but it takes someone wonderful to handle it. We think we may have a workable idea for school libraries and we are trying it on our Junior Collection. True, it is bending back to old times but with new materials. Type the call numbers on thin paper. We are using colored slips. (Blue for fiction, yellow for non-fiction, etc.) You might want to use assorted colors and save one to identify the books suitable for retarded readers. Glue on the spine with plastic and put two or more coatings over it. As a time saver, students could do this job for you. The numbers are clear, easy to read, and uniform!

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Remember! Send in your T-L's. We all need your ideas.

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Miss Ellen Torgrimson, on leave from her duties as secretary of the Library Extension Commission, reports from Urbana, Illinois, where she is working toward a Master's degree in library science that she has a very busy time with her classes.

# FROM THE 1953-55 BIENNIAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR OF MONTANA:

In Montana only 27 counties have established county libraries, and many of these cannot support adequate library service because of their low taxable valuations. One county has no public library within its borders; in other counties the rural population does not have access to any public library service. These are the areas which the Library Commission primarily is designed to serve. Each year more and more people become aware of the services offered by the Commission and take advantage of them. That the service is appreciated is evidenced almost daily by the grateful letters which come in from patrons all over the state. Their appreciation was graphically demonstrated during the 1955 Legislative Assembly. Appealed to for help in securing an increased appropriation, library friends and patrons throughout the state responded with a flood of letters to Legislators telling of the pleasure and benefits from the books sent out from the Commission library.

During the 1953-1954 fiscal year, the Library Commission shipped 29,393 books; during the year ended June 30, 1955, it shipped 32,814 books. It is impossible to estimate how many people have enjoyed these books, because libraries and schools are permitted to circulate the collections for three months or longer, and books loaned to individuals may be read by other members of the family or passed on to friends before being returned.

Spot announcements have been prepared and delivered to 15 radio stations in Montana by the Extension service. The announcements publicize local events and other subjects of local interest related to libraries.....The service will have to be interrupted during the rest of October while the Commission Library is moving to other quarters on the campus, but will be taken up again for libraries desiring it.....if you have access to a radio station and would like to hear spot announcements regarding the



library's services to communities, write the Commission your ideas.....Miss Kathleen Campbell, Chairman of the Extension Commission has appointed a committee to service as advisors to the Commission in planning the pattern of use of federal funds, if they become available through the Library Services Act. Invited to serve on the committee are Mrs. Ruth Longworth, past president of the MSLA, Mrs. Catherine Chadwick, Library Consultant of MSEC, Miss Lesley Heathcote, Librarian of Montana State College, and Miss Virginia Walton, president of MSLA and the chairman of the Library Development Committee of MSLA. Miss Campbell will act as consultant to the committee.....Mrs. Chadwick attended a meeting of the Survey Committee of the Whitefish-Carnegie Public Library, Flathead County Public Library group October 6. The meeting was called to discuss possibilities of eventual unification of the three systems in that area. Present at the meeting were representatives of city and county library boards and the press. The main discussion centered on the question of how better library service could be given to the county areas north of Whitefish, not a part of the Whitefish city system. Methods of voluntary unofficial cooperation were discussed, and it was suggested that Mrs. Chadwick prepare some figures on the costs of the unified systems as compared with those of several individual systems.....Columbia Falls representatives reported that their new building, a gift of the Anaconda Company, is to be set on a foundation provided by the community, and that service will begin soon with a collection of books from Flathead County Library.

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# KNOW YOUR LIBRARY MONTH

Inez Ratekin Herrig, Chairman  
Library Division  
General Federation of Women's Clubs

Having been requested to write a "rousing appeal" for participation by Montana libraries in KNOW YOUR LIBRARY MONTH this November, it behooves me to at least present the KNOW AND GROW program idea which I, with the valuable assistance of Janice Kee and Mildred Batchelder, prepared for this two-year administration period of our clubs.

There are many communities and cities where excellent library service is available but not used up to its capacity. Many of our fine citizens take it for granted without a direct personal interest in using the facilities offered. Sometimes it is simply because our modern life has so many competitive interests but sometimes it is because we, as librarians, have not used the available resources at hand in the publicity field to attract attention and interest.

There are still many areas where the library service is most inadequate, to say the least, or even non-existent. In those places the people need to be made

aware of what is possible and if a desire is created our citizens have a way of obtaining what is mutually wanted.

By setting aside November as KNOW YOUR LIBRARY MONTH we have American Education Week and Book Week to aid us and add stimulus to the program. The clubs have been sent a suggestion sheet as to possible ways to cooperate with a library in observing the month. This sheet carries many ideas of what might be done IN COOPERATION WITH THE librarian and staff. The fact is stressed that the whole project must be in close touch WITH the library.

In some cases clubs have been a little hesitant and in some cases a little indifferent to the program, being interested in other projects at the time. So, may I ask that you, as librarians, contact your club workers, if they haven't contacted you and plan a day, a week, or even a whole month observance? Mrs. Schenk warned us about living in "splendid isolation" and perhaps what is needed is the librarians' initiative and the showing of a warm welcome to service organizations who are trying to help the library become more of an integral part of the community.

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MONTANA STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION  
 Forty-second Annual Meeting  
 Miles City May 6-7, 1955  
 Proceedings, Part I

"Congregate, Cooperate, Coordinate" was the theme of the Forty-second annual meeting of the Montana State Library Association, borrowed by President Ruth Longworth from the 1954 ALA Extension Workshop which she had attended at Minneapolis the preceding June. The librarians and trustees of the Miles City area were hosts to the meeting. This was most pleasing to a number of Association members who for some time had been hoping for a regular annual meeting in the Eastern part of our wide state. Even more pleasing was the fact that some ninety librarians and friends attended the meeting, a number of whom came from such "far-west" points as Libby, Whitefish, Kalispell and Missoula.

The first general session was opened by President Longworth at 7 p.m., Tuesday, May 6 at the Elks Home which had been made available as a meeting place for all regular sessions through the courtesy of the Miles City chapter of the Benevolent and Protective Order of the Elks. The Reverend Eric Wright gave the invocation. President Longworth extended a welcome to guests and new members and thanked all who had helped to make the year one of gratifying accomplishment. Among guests to whom she extended a special welcome were:

- David E. Clift, Executive Secretary of the ALA, Chicago
- Mrs. Gretchen K. Schenk, Summerdale, Ala. Library Consultant and former Washington State Librarian
- Mrs. Leo Graybill, MSLC Board Member and Trustee of the Public Library, Great Falls.
- Mrs. Winnafern Moore, Supervisor of Elementary Education, Helena
- Mrs. Evon Narestud & Mrs. Clarence Wehr Rudyard, Montana. President and Secretary of the Hill County Friends of the Library Group
- Mrs. J. D. Scanlon, Trustee of the Carnegie Public Library, Miles City
- Miss Amy Wold, Family Life Specialist, Montana State Agricultural Extension Service, Bozeman
- Miss Harriette Cushman, Recently retired from Montana State Agricultural Extension Service, Bozeman
- Mrs. Laura Jane Taft, County Superintendent of Schools, Cut Bank

Mrs. Longworth mentioned as outstanding events of the year: first, the successful culmination of the Association's legislative program which in large part was due to the far-seeing and ambitious planning of the Legislative and Publicity Committees; and second, the increase in our associate membership to a point where "our friends and trustee members" numbered over one hundred, an accomplishment for which Perl Coombs, as sub-chairman of the Membership Committee, was largely responsible. Mrs. Longworth gave it as her opinion that the year should be remembered as the "year of letters". Letters had poured from Mrs. Coombs' Committee to our friends and potential friends all over the state and from these friends they had poured into the Legislature; in fact it had seemed as if the bulk of this correspondence must be sufficient to convert some of Montana's second class post offices into first class ones.

Correspondence was read by the Secretary, Rita McDonald, including greetings from L. Quincy Mumford, President ALA and Clare Smith reported receipts for the year of \$677.01, expenditures of \$165.72 and a balance of \$511.29. As chairman of the Membership Committee, she announced that to date the Association had 108 professional and 111 associate members.

President Longworth then called attention to the mimeographed copies of the reports of standing committees that had been distributed to those present and asked for any additional comment by committee chairmen.

As chairman of the Legislative Committee, Kathleen Campbell paid tribute to the splendid cooperation of the two lay members of her committee, Mrs. Leo C. Graybill and Mr. E. G. Toomey. She added that Mr. Toomey had sent greetings and regrets that a case before the Supreme Court prevented him from attending the meeting at Miles City. Miss Campbell also took this occasion to informally report on a legislative bill that had been sponsored by a group of people in and around Whitefish who were seeking better library service for their community. This bill, which did not get out of committee, has as its purpose the authorizing of library districts that could be larger than a municipality but smaller than a county. As representative of the State Library Commission, Miss Campbell had gone to Whitefish to consult with the bill's sponsors and to explain why most people interested in promoting extended library

service were in favor of larger rather than smaller units of service. She found the Whitefish people very desirous of help in securing the optimum of service and she expressed the hope that before the next state Legislature convenes the Commission's field librarian and the Flathead county librarian can work together with these people to find a satisfactory solution for their problem.

Lesley Heathcote, chairman of the Publicity Committee, called attention to the fact that her Committee had suggested that future radio programs should be made locally rather than as a state project. She also directed attention to that portion of her Committee's report that dealt with the Association's cooperation in the rural reading program and with the role played by the State Agricultural Extension Service and the Home Demonstration Clubs in promoting reading and supporting the library development program. She expressed appreciation of the diligence of Miss Amy Wold in interesting our rural people in reading and in libraries and of the helpfulness of Miss Harriette Cushman, an ex-member of the Extension Service who has always been a firm friend of the libraries of Montana. Miss Heathcote added that she had been asked by Mr. Bert Hanson of Montana State University to remind the membership of the Association that this year we are celebrating the sesquicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition. Mr. Hanson solicited the help of the librarians in promoting publicity for the celebration and in drawing attention to library resources for the study of this important event in our state history.

Merwin Moores, chairman of the Scholarship Committee, called attention to the fact that in the report of his Committee, specific recommendations had been kept to a minimum, leaving certain details to be decided upon by the membership. The Committee had recommended that the amount of the scholarship be not less than \$200 but had not specified the exact amount and it had selected only what it thought were the most basic eligibility requirements for candidates, omitting, among other suggestions, one that the applicant be a graduate of a Montana institution. He asked for discussion of the report. A suggestion was made that it be required of the applicant that if chosen for the scholarship he or she should agree to return to Montana and work in the field of librarianship for at least two years,

rather than one, since the first year of service was often very much in the nature of in-service training and Montana would get little return for its investment until the second year. It was also suggested that we would feel more free to ask the applicant to return for two years if our fund was somewhat larger than \$200. Thereupon Mr. Moores moved that the Association should annually set aside a certain amount for scholarship purposes, depending upon the balance in the Treasury, and when the fund was deemed to be adequate the Association should then vote to give a scholarship. The motion was seconded and carried. Miss Heathcote suggested that personal contributions to this fund should be acceptable.

Evelyn Swant reported that the Library Development Committee had done no further work on the survey of Montana libraries, Kathleen Campbell told the membership that it was now certain that the Ford Foundation was making a grant of \$60,000 for carrying on the work of the Pacific Northwest Library Association Library Development Committee and an official announcement to this effect would soon be made.

Rita McDonald reported on the work of the Montana Authors Committee for Catherine White who could not be present. The Committee solicited the help of the membership in selecting Montana authors to be included in the biographical volume to be published by P.N.L.A. Rita urged all present to send a suggestive list of twenty-five living Montana authors to Miss White immediately upon their return to their libraries. From these suggestions Miss White will compile a checklist to be sent to Montana librarians whereon they can indicate their preference and thus participate in the selection of Montana authors.

Ellen Torgrimson reiterated the desirability of having a union catalog for Montana libraries at the State Library Extension Commission's headquarters, as mentioned in her report, and she earnestly solicited librarians to send in cards for Lewis and Clark material on which a beginning has been made. As Federal Coordinator, Miss Torgrimson spoke of the need for support of the Library Services bill, which provides for matching federal funds to be allocated to the states to promote the extension and development of public library services to rural areas now without such service or with inadequate service. Consequently, on the mo-



tion of Kathleen Campbell, the secretary was instructed to send messages to its two Montana Legislative sponsors and to members of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Education and Public Welfare soliciting their aggressive and continued interest in the bill.

As Montana's P.N.L.A. representative, Alma Jacobs called upon Montana librarians to become members of P.N.L.A. and suggested they could ascertain the amount of their dues from Margaret Hileman, P.N.L.A. membership chairman. Lesley Heathcote announced that Bozeman was extending an invitation to P.N.L.A. to make Bozeman its meeting place for 1957.

As Montana representative on the A.L.A. membership committee, Rita McDonald urged that more Montana libraries support the national association by taking out memberships. She pointed out the great help that A.L.A. has extended to our Association and to Montana library development during the last few years.

Virginia Walton read the report of the Nominating Committee for its chairman, Mabel Miller, who was having voice trouble and subsequently the election of the following officers was announced:

Vice-President and President Elect:

Mrs. Marjorie Moores

Hill County Library

Treasurer:

Mrs. Clare Smith

Miles City Public Library

Secretary:

Mrs. Martha Hassell

Veterans' Administration Center  
Fort Harrison

The 1954-1955 Vice President, Virginia Walton, automatically becomes President for the ensuing year.

President Longworth reported, under the heading of old business, that the Executive Board was still investigating the possibilities of securing a microfilm of the Great Falls Tribune index for distribution to libraries. So far the proposal had not met with a favorable reception by the Tribune publishers.

Lesley Heathcote moved that, in accordance with the amendment to the by-laws governing A.L.A. chapters that had been ratified by the A.L.A. membership on June 25, 1954, at Minneapolis, the Montana State Library Association apply for redesignation as a chapter of the American Library Association. The motion carried.

Elsie Ekegren renewed her plea for help from librarians in providing recreational reading matter for patients at Warm Springs by sending to her duplicates or other books that they do not want for their own libraries with the understanding that she would retain only what was suitable for her Hospital Library. She expressed her appreciation for a most gratifying response to the plea she had made at Helena last year. The Hospital Library opened last July with 3,000 volumes all donated. It still has 3,000 volumes but many of the older and less suitable volumes have been replaced by others. A large number of these volumes have come from librarians. Mrs. Ekegren is also helping, in so far as she is able, to provide reading matter for the State Prison at Deer Lodge.

Doris Wilson drew attention to the programs that had been provided by Hertzberg-New Method, Incorporated and introduced Irma Jarke, and Clare Smith drew attention to the displays of the exhibitors: Doubleday, H. R. Huntting, Bro-dart, and Colliers.

The meeting adjourned for a Coffee Hour given by the Board of Trustees and Staff of the Miles City Carnegie Public Library. Guests were delightfully entertained by Mildred Schosser's puppeteers and enjoyed the social hour that followed.

The Second Session convened the next morning at 9:00. The delegates received a cordial welcome to Miles City from the city's mayor, Honorable Farnham Denson, to which Merwin Moores made a gracious response.

President Longworth then presented Mrs. Gretchen Knief Schenk, former state librarian of our neighboring Pacific Northwest State of Washington and known throughout the library world of the United States and Canada for her practical articles on library problems, her column in the Wilson Library Bulletin and her work as a library consultant. In introducing the Association's distinguished guest, Mrs. Longworth announced that after attending the splendid A.L.A. annual meeting at Minneapolis the preceding June, she formed a determination to bring some part of it back to Montana. The most significant part, as far as Montana is concerned, was the Extension Workshop from which we had borrowed our slogan and also Mrs. Schenk. Having Mrs. Schenk with us, Mrs. Longworth felt we could well afford to forego the rest.



Mrs. Schenk replied by commending the Association on its most efficient president. She said that ten months ago, on July 6th, she had received a letter from Mrs. Longworth asking if she would please come and talk to the Montana librarians at Miles City on the 6th of May, 1955. She had replied that Barkus was willing--indeed she was only too willing to talk some more about the 3 C's, "Congregate, Cooperate, Coordinate" and at the same time make a trip West.

The full text of Mrs. Schenk's address appears elsewhere in the Montana Library Quarterly.

The third session took the form of a luncheon meeting, in the Eagles Dining Room, arranged by the A Q Chapter of P.E.O. Decorations were provided by the Miles City Woman's Clubs; place cards were the handwork of Mrs. C. W. Miles; and Huffman folders were provided as favors by Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Scott of Miles City. Virginia Walton, presiding, announced that we were indeed honored to have with us David H. Clift, the executive secretary of our national association, with whom some of those present may have become acquainted at A.L.A. meetings or at the Pacific Northwest Library Association meeting at Tacoma the preceding fall, but to most of whom he had hitherto been known through his writings in the A.L.A. Bulletin and other library journals; and who would now give an address on the subject "Over the Rainbow".

Mr. Clift disclaimed responsibility for the fanciful title to his talk and stated that, prosaically speaking, he would make a few remarks on trends in library development and our responsibilities in connection therewith. He gave a brief review of the present situation in the American public library world, stressing the fact that there are still some 30,000,000 persons in the land without access to library service and many more with only inadequate facilities. There are about three thousand counties in the United States, and four hundred and sixty four, or one out of six, have no public library service. This is a situation

which violates the American tradition of educational opportunity for all and is of vital concern to an age in which our most pressing need is a vital and informed citizenry. If the free public library is to remain an important factor in citizenship training and education for all the people in all parts of the country, there must be increased local support and interest, plus a recognition that the states need the equalizing interest and support of the federal government. The library profession has put itself on record in favor of federal aid to education and it has striven hard to bring about a plan and funds for the improvement of rural library service on a national basis. This plan is embodied in the Library Services Bill now before Congress which merits the aggressive support of everyone interested in the extension of library service and of free access to books and information, a basic requirement for an informed citizenry. To meet the challenge of this plan, existing library service will have to be improved and such improvement must in great part come about through the continuing establishment of larger units of service.

Mr. Clift also pointed out that above and beyond the responsibility of providing reading matter for all citizens, the librarian has a further responsibility to see that citizens' rights to read books on all subjects and dealing with all sides of all questions are not abrogated. In today's swiftly changing world a general feeling of insecurity coupled with the compulsions of the present cold war has resulted in a fear of ideas and an attack against the American tradition of non-conformity. We are increasingly being told by arbiters of thought and patriotism that if we think differently from them we are un-American and there is something wrong with our love of country. The danger in this is that our people may become reluctant to express or hold views that may, for the moment, be unpopular; and, even more serious to our way of life, may fear to form opinions at all. This would be an end to democracy.

Librarians and educational institutions have not escaped the effects of this feeling of hysteria. Misguided in-

dividuals, private groups and public authorities in various parts of the country have sought to restrain the freedom to read and have sought to prevent libraries from providing, insofar as their resources permit, views on all sides of all questions. It is heartening that for the most part librarians have been able to stand up against such attacks. They have stated their convictions openly and forcefully in the Library Bill of Rights and in the Freedom to Read Statement; and individual librarians have fought valiantly in specific cases for the right of every citizen to have perfect freedom to examine all sides of all questions and to make up their minds without fear. Librarians can feel a deep pride in the forthright and courageous position they have taken on the issues of censorship and intellectual freedom but they need to be eternally vigilant that there is no faltering in their stand. This is as essential, if not more essential, to library development than efforts to provide facilities for expanded library service.

The fifth session was a banquet meeting at the Crossroads, with Dr. E. H. Rowen, Chairman of the Miles City Carnegie Board, presiding. Place cards had again been made by Mrs. C. W. Miles and booklets with reproductions of Huffman photographs were provided for guests at the banquet by Mr. and Mrs. Scott. Entertainment was furnished by Mr. Robert Crebo's string trio consisting of Mr. Crebo, Mrs. Carl Horn and Mrs. James P. Lucas who rendered several vocal solos. Everyone enjoyed the tasteful and beautifully rendered selections and also the good fellowship; and this session was counted a most pleasant ending to an inspiring but somewhat strenuous day.

#### NEWS AND NOTES

(Please send items for this column to Jean Todd, Parmly Billings Memorial Library)

Miss Donna Sambrooke of Vancouver, B. C. was recently appointed children's librarian at the Parmly Billings Memorial Library, Billings. Miss Sambrooke received her library training at the Fraser Valley Regional Library. As an accomplished musician and an experienced flyer she may find herself called upon to use both these skills in Montana.

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Warren Lussky has resigned from Rocky Mountain College to accept the position of Librarian at Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln.

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The Parmly Billings Memorial Library is now a monthly guest on the TV program, "Yours sincerely, Billie", carried on channel 2, KOOK TV. This will be a tête-à-tête with Billie in which the librarians can describe services, books, or other topics relating to their work.

\*\*\*\*\*

The Alberta Library Association has voted to affiliate with the Pacific Northwest Library Association, and plans are now underway to integrate this area. If the PNLA accepts Bozeman's invitation for 1957 that will be a good opportunity really to "integrate" Alberta. Meanwhile, when she was in Edmonton at the Alberta Library Association meeting last May, Lesley Heathcote invited those Albertans who could manage it, to attend the MSLA in Kalispell. In return Alberta has invited us to join them in Lethbridge the end of May. We shall keep you informed on dates. Let's plan now to visit Lethbridge in May.

\*\*\*\*\*

The first week in November has been designated by the General Federation of Women's Clubs as "Know your Library" week and to help you the Public Relations Planner has gotten out a pamphlet full of excellent ideas. If you do not know this publication you would be interested in seeing it. It is full of public relations ideas geared to libraries and related to special occasions. It should be invaluable to the busy librarian. Write to the Public Relations Planner, Box 171, Tuckahoe, N.Y. for more information on this service.

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Alma Jacobs, Librarian of the Great Falls Public Library, is first vice-president and president-elect of the Pacific Northwest Library Association.

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Mrs. Veris A. Sullivan is the new circulation librarian at Montana State College, succeeding Mrs. Phyllis S. Wollaston, who left to join her husband at Marana Air Base, Tucson. Mrs. Sullivan comes with a wealth of experience in the business world which she is turning to good account in the Library. She is working towards her Bachelor's degree and plans to enter library work as her profession.

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